

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

WHITBY URBAN DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BY

W. E. F. TINLEY, M.D., M.R.C.S.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for the District of
Whitby for the Year 1913.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Thirteenth Annual Report, and to thank you for your help and kind co-operation in the work of my department for the year. This is the first year that I have been able to report to you since I gave up general practice in Whitby; the fact that I am now out of practice has made the work much easier, and it has also enabled me to give much more time and attention to the work of the Council than I have previously been able to do, and has put me in almost the same position as that of a whole-time officer. My report for the year will be divided, under the following headings:—

- 1.—**Vital Statistics**, including an account of the Births, Deaths, Population, and Infectious Diseases.
- 2.—**Sanitary Work of the year**, and action taken during the year with regard to milk and food.

- 3.—Meteorological Observations.
- 4.—Work done in the Isolation Hospital.
- 5.—Work done under the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909.
- 6.—Inspector's Report.
- 7.—Work done under the Workshops and Factory Act of 1901.

1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the district is 11,130, according to the last Census, and I have reason to think that this is approximately correct at the present time.

1. **Births.**—These are again below the figure that they ought to reach, and, as year after year goes past, and there is no appreciable rise, I begin to think that the low rate is going to be permanent. This is much to be regretted, especially as I have often said that this falling-off in the birth-rate is amongst those who can best afford to bring up strong, healthy children. The number for the year is 249, or only 6 more than last year.

- a. The following gives the number of births for the last 5 years:—

1913	...	...	...	249
1912	..	...	...	243
1911	...	...	...	241
1910	...	...	...	267
1909	...	...	...	278

- b. The following table gives the number of births for each quarter:—

			1st Qr.		2nd Qr.		3rd Qr.		4th Qr.		Total
Whitby	...	Boys	...	23	...	19	...	14	...	12	68
		Girls	...	21	...	24	...	25	...	17	87
Ruswarp	...	Boys	...	9	...	13	...	8	...	12	42
		Girls	...	8	...	12	...	8	...	11	39
Helredale	...	Boys	...	1	...	0	...	1	...	2	4
		Girls	...	5	...	0	...	1	...	3	9
			—		—		—		—		—
				67		68		57		57	249
			—		—		—		—		—

c. Number in each Sub-District:—

Whitby	...	...	...	155
Ruswarp	..	...	...	81
Helredale	...	...	...	13

d. Birth-rate for the Quarters:—

1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.
6.09 ..	6.11 ...	5.1 ...	5.1

e. For the year, the birth-rate is 22.3 per 1,000.

f. The number of illegitimate births is as follows:—

			1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.					
Whitby	...	Boys	...	1	...	3	...	0	...	0	...	4
		Girls	...	1	...	2	...	0	...	4	...	7
Ruswarp	...	Boys	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
		Girls	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Helredale	...	Boys	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
		Girls	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
			—		—		—		—		—	
				2		5		0		5		12
			—		—		—		—		—	

g. The illegitimate birth-rate is 4.8 per cent.

2. **Deaths.**—The number of deaths this year is the smallest that I can find recorded; it amounts to only 152, and, if we exclude the deaths of strangers who have died in public institutions, it is only 144, or, deducting the deaths of all strangers who have died in the town, it is only 142. These figures give a gross death-rate of 13.56 per 1,000, or, corrected, we get a death-rate of 12.9 for the first correction, and 12.7 for the second one. Twelve persons died in the Union Workhouse (3 of these being strangers), and 6 died in the Cottage Hospital (5 of these being strangers). I have forwarded a record of the deaths of strangers, who have died in public Institutions, to the Medical Officer of Health for the district to which they belonged, and I have had sent to me records of 5 deaths of persons belonging to this district who have died from home, and these are included in my report. I am glad to say that the Infantile Mortality is better than in any previous year for which I can find records.

a. The following gives the cause of death in a tabular form :—

	1st Qr.		2nd Qr.		3rd Qr.		4th Qr.		Total.
Acute Inflammatory									
Diseases of Chest	8	...	4	...	3	...	0	...	15
Diseases of Brain and									
Spinal Cord	7	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	20
Convulsions	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
Dementia	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Myelitis	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Meningitis	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Epilepsy	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Cardiac Disease	8	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	17
Exophthalmic Goitre	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Appendicitis	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
Hernia	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Strangulated Hernia	1	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	2
Gastroenteritis	1	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	3
Perforating Gastric Ulcer	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	...	2
Subphrenic Abscess	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
Intussusception	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Diarrhœa	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Pancreatic Cyst	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Disease of Prostate	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
Nephritis	0	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Abscess of Breast	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
Placenta Praevia	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
Otorrhœa	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Dentition	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Rickets	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Cancer	4	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	15
Congenital Debility	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	2
Senile Decay	4	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	15
Syphilis	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Congenital Syphilis	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Septicaemia	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Diabetes Mellitis	0	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5
Measles	0	...	1	...	0	...	2	...	3
Diphtheria	2	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2
Rheumatoid Arthritis	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Phthisis	3	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	11
Tubercular Laryngitis	0	...	0	...	1	...	1	...	2
Tubercular Peritonitis ...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Tubercular Kidney	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Coroner's Inquests—									
Natural Causes	1	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	2
Suicide	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Accident	0	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1

To these have to be added the deaths of Whitby residents who have died away from home in public Institutions. These are as follows:—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Cardiac Disease	0 ... 1	...	1 ... 0	...	2
Diphtheria	0 ... 1	...	0 ... 0	...	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	0 ... 1	...	0 ... 0	...	1
Uraemia	0 ... 0	...	1 ... 0	...	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	47	37	28	40	152
	—	—	—	—	—

b. The death-rate for the quarters is as follows:—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.
Total ..	4.22 per 1,000	3.22	2.51	3.50
Corrected ..	4.04 per 1,000	3.14	2.42	3.41

c. The ages at which the deaths have occurred are as follows:—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Under 1 year	7 ... 2	...	1 ... 2	...	12
Between 1 and 5 years...	2 ... 6	...	2 ... 3	...	13
Between 5 and 15 years...	2 ... 0	...	0 ... 1	...	3
Between 15 and 25 years..	1 ... 1	...	1 ... 4	...	7
Between 25 and 65 years..	15 ... 18	...	14 ... 12	...	59
Over 65 years of age ...	20 ... 10	...	10 ... 18	...	58
	—	—	—	—	—
	47	37	28	40	152
	—	—	—	—	—

51 were over 70, 14 over 80, and 2 were over 90, 1 reaching the age of 93.

d. The following gives the number of deaths registered for the last 5 years for the sake of comparison:—

1913	...	...	152
1912	...	...	179
1911	...	...	188
1910	...	...	168
1909	...	...	180

e. The next table gives the number of males and females who died in each quarter:—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Males	25 ... 21	...	17 ... 22	...	85
Females	22 ... 16	...	11 ... 18	...	67
	—	—	—	—	—
	47	37	28	40	152
	—	—	—	—	—

f. The death-rate for the year is 13.56 per 1,000. Corrected for deaths which have occurred in Public Institutions and amongst non-residents, it is 12.7, and for deaths of non-residents who died in Public Institutions it is 12.9 per 1,000.

g. There have been 11 deaths from Phthisis during the year, which gives a Phthisis death-rate of .98 per 1,000; and there have been in the same time 5 deaths from other Tubercular Diseases, giving a Tubercular death-rate of 1.43 per 1,000.

h. The number of deaths from notifiable Infectious Diseases during the year is 3—all Diphtheria—producing a death-rate of .26 per 1,000 for notifiable diseases; and during the same time there have also been 3 deaths from Measles, so that the total Infectious death-rate for the year is .53 per 1,000.

j. Infantile Mortality; i.e., the number of deaths registered in children under one year of age for each 1,000 children born. The number of deaths this year is a record, being only 12, and this gives a death-rate of 48.2, and I feel sure that this number, small though it may be, could be still further decreased if we had a Health Visitor, and adopted the Notification of Births Act. This Visitor could also be used to visit and keep an eye upon cases of Phthisis who are being treated at home, and could also do the work of a school nurse, should the County Council decide to go in for such a necessary addition to the Medical Inspection of Children. The Infantile Mortality for the last 6 years is as follows:—

In 1913 it was	48.2
In 1912 it was	86.4
In 1911 it was	120.3
In 1910 it was	59.9
In 1909 it was	93.5
In 1908 it was	108

If we consider that in England and Wales something like 120 to 130 out of every 1,000 children born die under one year of age, I think that we may rather congratulate ourselves.

The Notification of Infectious Diseases.—The Act dealing with this was adopted in 1891. This year we have had fewer notifications than usual, and we are always thankful

for this. We have had a few notifications of Scarlet Fever running through the year, and also a few cases of Diphtheria. I regret to say that we had two deaths from Diphtheria in the town in the first quarter, and one in the Hospital, this being a case which was moribund when it was sent in.

Diphtheria.—In all, we have had 18 notifications of this disease; three of these were imported, and one was infected by a “carrier.” Twelve of the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—I have had 16 notifications of this disease; 3 of these were in one house and 2 in another. One case was imported from Stockton. Now that isolation in Hospital is becoming so general, it is rarely that I have more than one notification in a house, if the original case is removed early.

Puerperal Fever.—I have had no notification of this unfortunate disease this year.

Typhoid Fever.—As usual, we have had no case during the year. One was reported in a visitor, who came to the town ill, but it turned out to be something much more simple. We ought to be proud, as a health resort, that we do not get this disease; year after year goes past, and we rarely get any cases unless they are imported.

Measles.—We have had one or two rather sharp outbreaks of this disease during the year, and the following schools have had to be closed:—Secondary School, from July 15th to the holidays—16 days; St. John’s Infants’, from October 1st, for 3 weeks; Green Lane, from November 15th, for 3 weeks. I entirely disagree with the new regulations which have been issued to school teachers about allowing children to go to school from infected houses, if they have previously had the disease; it seems to me like putting the clock back some years, and it is absurd to say that children do not often take the disease a second time, as it is well known that they do.

Tubercular Diseases.—During 1913, I have received notifications of 23 cases of Tubercular Disease of the Lungs, and 10 of other parts of the body. I am glad to find that the Local Government Board is year by year taking more and more drastic steps to deal with this disease, which is the cause of so much poverty, and which plays such havoc amongst

the youth of the country at the present time. This year, all cases of Tubercular Disease had to be notified for the first time in accordance with the Public Health Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912, which make it compulsory for every medical man to notify to the Medical Officer of Health any case of Tubercular Disease that he may be attending. The first move in this direction was made in 1908, when all cases of Tubercular Disease of the lung had to be notified if they were in receipt of parish relief. In 1911, all cases in Hospital had to be notified. In 1912 this was extended, and all cases of Tubercular Disease of the lungs had to be notified, and, in 1913, this was again extended, and all cases of Tubercular Disease had to be reported. Under the Sanatorium Clauses of the National Insurance Act, it was intended to provide Sanatorium treatment for all insured patients with Phthisis, and some provision has been made for patients from this district at Aysgarth, but more beds are necessary. It is intended to provide 30, instead of 20, which is the present number for the North Riding. I suggested last year that we might utilise the old Small-Pox Hospital for the isolation of cases—especially those which were far advanced, and were more infectious, but I was advised that this would not be sanctioned unless we provided fresh accommodation for Small-Pox, and this, we know, is not an easy thing to do. The County Council has the responsibility of providing whatever accommodation we require, and I have to notify the County Council Medical Officer of Health each week of the cases that have been reported to me. I have made arrangements for medical men to have a bacteriological test done free in all cases where they have any doubt as to the Tubercular nature of any case that they may be attending. Every case is visited by me as soon as possible after I receive a notification, and instructions are given, sometimes verbally, sometimes by means of a printed leaflet which I have had printed for the purpose; I also offer to supply sputum-mugs free of cost to those who cannot afford to buy them. On receiving a report of a death from any Tubercular Disease from the Registrar, I have the premises disinfected, and, during the course of a long case, I recommend occasional disinfection where possible. There is no doubt that many persons are infected by Phthisis owing to the filthy habit of spitting either in the streets or in other public places, and this habit ought to be stopped. I hope that, before long, sufficient accommodation will be provided for all cases to be treated in Sanatorium, for a time, at any rate, till they have been educated in the best means of preventing a spread of the disease, and also that accommodation may be found for very advanced cases, especially if there is much expectoration.

The notifications that I have received are as follows:—

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Diphtheria	6	5	5	2	18
Scarlet Fever	2	0	7	7	16
Erysipelas	1	6	0	2	9
Phthisis	8	5	9	1	23
Other Tubercular Diseases	5	3	1	1	10
Typhoid Fever	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	22	19	23	13	77
	—	—	—	—	—

All houses from which Infectious cases are removed are disinfected, and, during the treatment of cases of Phthisis, an occasional disinfection is recommended. I am also willing, at any time, to have disinfected any room or houses where cases of Cancer have been treated, but we do not make this a rule, although we are glad to do it when we are requested so to do.

2.—SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR.

Since my last report, your new Inspector, Mr. Graham, has got into the work of the Inspector's Department, and I feel sure that all will agree with me that he has made a great improvement in this department, bringing it up to date and re-organising it so as to make it much more effective. This is especially to be noted in connection with the meat inspection, as also in the more essentially sanitary part of his work. I have found his work to be most helpful, also, in my own department, and I am glad that the Council has thought fit to show its appreciation of his work in a practical manner.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are two of these now in existence; they are visited by me at various times, and, although they are not examples of what Model Common Lodging-houses ought to be, they are generally kept clean. We are hoping to deal with both these, so as to make them more fit for the purpose for which they are used, during the coming year.

Offensive Trades.—These are dealt with under the Inspector's report, and I have nothing to add to what he has said.

Cowsheds and Dairies.—Many of these are not up to modern requirements. In the early part of the year, I visited all of them with the Inspector, and we found that many of

them wanted considerable alterations; some of these have been done, and others are likely to be done when the cows are turned out in the spring. I must again emphasise the need that there is for all cows that are used for the supply of milk to the town being tested for Tuberculosis. I hope that before long there will be introduced into Parliament a Pure Milk Bill, and that all milk-sellers will be compelled to have their cows tested for Tuberculosis before they can use them for supplying their customers. As milk is the principal, and, in many cases, the only, food supply to children, it is very important that they should not have to start life with a risk of becoming tainted with Tuberculosis because they are brought up on milk which is not pure, and is capable of giving Tuberculosis in some form to those who drink it. I am still prepared to give certificates to those milk-sellers who wish to have them, if they submit to the conditions which have previously been laid down. By this they can give their customers a proof that what is being supplied to them is obtained from healthy cows, and that the milking is done under clean conditions.

Sewerage.—There is nothing to add to my last report under this heading. We hear very few well-founded complaints about the condition of these sewers; and the alterations in the way of ventilation, cleansing, and so forth, which have been carried out of late years have produced such a condition that, when the channel in the harbour is deepened, so that there is more water in the harbour at low tide, I consider that there will be no need for the Council to contemplate doing anything further in the direction of carrying the sewerage further out to sea. There is only one case of stream pollution, so far as I know; this is on the boundary between the Urban and Rural Districts, near the village of Sleights. I never have any complaints about it.

Water Supply.—The water is very pure, and has always been well reported on whenever it has been submitted to the analyst. It comes from the high moorland above Goathland, where there is no danger of pollution.

Scavenging, and the Work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, are fully dealt with in the Inspector's report.

3.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Rainfall, Sunshine, and Humidity of the Atmosphere in 1913.—I am enabled to give these owing to the kindness of Mr. Woodhouse Parkinson, who, at my request, sent me the following figures.

RAINFALL AT WHITBY.

Rain Gauge—Diameter of Funnel, 8 inches ; height of top—
above ground, 1 foot ; above sea level, 125 feet.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date	Number of days with .01 or more recorded.
January	3.33	0.68	11th	18
February	0.62	0.23	7th	10
March	2.33	0.46	18th	21
April	2.25	0.47	1st	13
May	2.82	0.64	6th	16
June	1.42	0.47	24th	13
July	0.95	0.42	5th	9
August	0.75	0.29	22nd	7
September	1.54	0.44	19th	14
October	3.32	1.29	4th	15
November	1.36	0.36	10th	17
December	1.31	0.29	30th	9
	<hr/> 22.00 <hr/>			<hr/> 162 <hr/>

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Observatory 125 feet above M.S.L.

January	32.4 hours	} Monthly Mean 110.8 hrs Daily „ 3.6 „
February	70.9 „	
March	136.8 „	
April	143.0 „	
May	137.0 „	
June	205.3 „	
† July	112.8 „	
August	162.7 „	
September	125.7 „	
October	94.3 „	
November	75.5 „	
December	33.1 „	
	<hr/> 1329.5 hours <hr/>	

† July had 8 days with “ mist ” recorded.

HUMIDITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Psychrometer Readings at Whitby, by T. Woodhouse Parkinson, at 125 feet above Mean Sea Level.

Percentage of aqueous vapour held in suspension by the atmosphere.

	9 a.m.		9 p.m.	Mean.
January	88 %	.....	89 %	= 88.5
February	77	.....	85	„ 81.0
March	74	.....	85	„ 79.5
April.....	73	.....	87	„ 80.0
May	74	.....	88	„ 81.0
June	70	.....	84	„ 77.0
July	76	.....	89	„ 82.5
August	73	.....	85	„ 79.0
September	83	.....	91	„ 87.0
October.....	85	.....	91	„ 88.0
November	81	.....	86	„ 83.5
December	81	.....	84	„ 82.5

Mean for the Year ... 82.5 per cent.

N.E. Scarborough...	84.6 %	S.E. Eastbourne ...	85.0 %
Skegness	84.4 „	Hastings	83.2 „
E. Lowestoft	86.3 „	N.W. Southport ...	84.7 „
Cromer	90.9 „	Blackpool ...	85.8 „
Yarmouth ...	88.4 „	Llandudno ...	82.3 „
Clacton	86.7 „	S.W. Newquay	85.7 „
Mid. Buxton	84.7 „	Teignmouth ..	82.0 „

All are Bi-diurnal readings except Skegness, which is for 9 a.m. only.

Slaughter-Houses.—The question of the slaughter-houses is very fully dealt with by the Inspector, and it is in this department of the work that his knowledge has been so valuable, and I venture to think that, owing to his efforts, we are being supplied with a better quality of meat than was previously the case.

Port Sanitary Work.—166 vessels, excluding fishing boats, have come into the port during the year. These are almost all trading from port to port in the United Kingdom. There has been no case of illness on any of them.

4.—WORK DONE IN THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

The total number of cases treated in the Isolation Hospital has been 59; 13 of these were in Hospital at the end of the year, and 46 have been admitted during the year; 32 of these were from the Urban area, and 14 from the Rural area, and they were made up as follows:—Urban District: 17 cases of Scarlet Fever, 12 of Diphtheria, 2 of Measles, and 1 case sent in as Typhoid Fever which turned out to be Measles; Rural District: 13 cases of Diphtheria, and 1 of Typhoid Fever. There has been 2 deaths in Hospital, 1 being a case of Diphtheria, which came from the Rural District, and was moribund when admitted, and the other from the Urban District, admitted in the same condition. We have had no cases of “Cross Infection,” but, unfortunately, we have had 2 “return cases” of Scarlet Fever; one of these had some slight discharge from the nose when discharged, and the other I am not able to account for, as it apparently was quite well when it was discharged, and—although I must include it as a return case—I am inclined to think that there must have been some source of infection at home. Medical men all attend their own cases in Hospital, and I feel full confidence in the care which is usually exercised by them before discharging cases from Hospital; I think our records for return cases will bear comparison with any other Isolation Hospital, and must be looked upon as very satisfactory. The work of the Matron has been, as usual, most satisfactory, and it is pleasing to note that there is more and more confidence amongst parents in the treatment of their children in Hospital. The two cases of Measles were boarders in a school in the town, and it seemed to be quite justifiable to remove them so as to prevent the spread of this disease. During the year, a new septic tank and filter bed have been put in, making the sanitary arrangements more perfect. A new dry area has been put round the administrative block, and hot water has been put into the Urban Council’s block of buildings, so that the work has been lightened in this way. We have not yet got a steam disinfecter, although it is year by year becoming more necessary. I trust that, before 1914 is out, the Council will see its way to purchase one.

5.—THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT OF 1909.

The further the work under this Act proceeds, the greater seem to be the difficulties which are to be overcome. During the year, a large amount of work has been done by

myself and your Inspector, and a great many improvements have been carried out. The actual figures for the inspections for the year seem to point to the fact that there has not been so much work done this year as in other years. This is, to some extent, accounted for by the fact that, during this year, there has been inspected a quantity of property which has required a large amount of repairs, and these have had to be planned out and supervised and followed up, so that a good deal more of the time given up to Housing and Town Planning work has had to be devoted to second and subsequent visits, instead of to primary inspections. Again, a great deal of work overlaps from one year to another, so that each year begins with a certain amount of work on hand. During the year, a great deal of improvement has been made in the property which has been taken in hand, but this work is very disappointing, as I find that, if I inspect houses—which have been altered to my specifications—after a few months, they are almost as bad as ever. As an instance of this, I might quote a certain property in Boulby Bank, which was sold after a Closing Order had been made on it. The new landlord converted a stack of 24 tenements into 12, and repaired them to my complete satisfaction, making a nice, comfortable stack of property. In the course of a few months, I visited the place again, and was horrified to find that it had degenerated into a filthy, untidy condition, which was entirely due to the tenants. This is not much encouragement for a landlord who wants to do well for the tenants who occupy his houses. We are very unfortunate, as I have said so often before, in having little permanent work in the town, and we are on the borders of a busy mining area, and receive from this area a large number of men who are not up to the standard of work required, and who come to Whitby because the houses are cheap and charity is abundant. This class must be difficult to deal with! It may be said that there are three classes who require small, cheap houses: (1) The regular small-wage earner; (2) the casual labourer, whose income fluctuates; and (3) those whose indolence keeps them in perpetual poverty. The last-named are the difficult ones to deal with, as no one will knowingly cater for them. Again, in Whitby the average rent is not sufficient for any landlord to make a reasonable interest on the money which he has spent unless he raises the rents, and he is then confronted by the fact that those who earn only a small wage cannot pay the extra rental. If he does not do sufficient repairs, his houses go down, and soon become inhabited by those who move from one condemned house to another, which is on the point of being condemned as soon as the Council's officials

come to inspect it. These people pay no rents, or only the first one or two after they get into a house, and, as ejectment orders are somewhat expensive to get, they are often allowed to remain until the house is almost past repair. I have seen it suggested that there should be a Landlords' Association, to keep up information as to who was and who was not fit to be taken on as a tenant. If this were done, these people would either have to pay their rents—in which case they would have more respect for the houses that they were paying for—or they would patronise some other town that I hope would give them a warmer welcome than we can do. At present, there seems to be a likelihood of work being abundant to the north of the town, and a service of trains each day. If this is the case, we may get coming to the town a considerable number of workmen, for whom accommodation cannot be found on the spot, and, with a prospect of better tenants, I feel sure that many landlords will see the advisability of making their houses better, and we shall have less cause to complain, and the worthless tenant will, I trust have to make room for others for whom it is worth spending money and doing repairs. We have not a large number of owners of poor property who have much capital to spend, and, in many cases, they prefer to sell their property rather than repair it in the way that I have suggested when I have come across it. There are many common defects which I come across; there are few houses which have water laid on, and have a sink provided. I think that it is reasonable to ask for water to be laid on where possible, as this tends to encourage people to be cleanly. I should, of course, like to see a reasonable number of bath-rooms, but, unfortunately, these are expensive to build. Very few houses have wash-kitchens, and much of the washing has to be done in the living-rooms. Many of the houses have closed bed-places; this is a very undesirable arrangement, allowing of but little air-space, and no ventilation, and, in most of them, light is entirely wanting. Where possible, I have done my best to get these done away with, preferring to have the space thrown into the living-room, where there is light and ventilation, to having the people sleeping in a closed box. After I have been round the town, and have finished scheduling the whole of the houses in the town, and also getting what repairs are necessary done, I hope to try and get rid of a good number of these very objectionable sleeping arrangements. Dampness is a common complaint amongst the tenants who live in the houses close under the cliff; it is difficult to see how this can be remedied, as many of these houses are built close up to the cliff side. I think it is generally agreed that, since the work under the Housing and Town Planning Act

was started, there has been a great deal of improvement in the general condition of the houses, but a great deal requires to be done. First of all, there ought to be a large number of demolitions; there are many parts of the town where the houses are so crowded that it is impossible, without pulling a number of them down, to make sufficient light and ventilation. I suggested, last year, that where there were three stacks of houses with two yards between, the central block should be bought up and demolished. This work could spread over a number of years, and one or two blocks could be dealt with at a time. I am glad to say that, since my last report, some of the Councillors are now converted to this view, but there are some who fail to see the need for this expenditure. I trust that, before long, these also may be converted, and that this work may be got in hand. Unless this is done, I feel sure that the Local Government Board will make some very strong recommendations in connection with this matter, as I am convinced more and more that some demolishing scheme will have to be undertaken before we can consider that the work under this Act can be looked upon as a success. Considerable difficulty is often found in carrying out this Act, as it is so troublesome to find the proper owners—much of the property is mortgaged, or belongs to several owners—and it is not permissible to serve a notice on the agent for a property, as was done in the old Housing of the Working Classes Act; this often leads to much delay. A delay has also arisen owing to a legal difficulty in connection with the ejectment by the Police of a man against whom an ejectment order was obtained from the Magistrates; this is likely soon to be carried out. Two demolitions have been carried out during the year, 4 are now due to be carried out, and the purchase of 5 houses is under consideration for demolition purposes. I have photographed these various stacks of property, and shall be glad to show the photographs to any who may be interested; they demonstrate very clearly the need for demolition in all cases. During the year, 133 primary inspections have been made, and no less than 265 defects have been found on 71 premises. In 24 cases, the houses were considered to be so dangerous or injurious to health that notice was sent to the Sanitary Authority, and 19 Closing Orders were made by this Authority. Four were made fit for human habitation after a Closing Order had been made, and 214 defects were remedied without the serving of a Closing Order. The list of defects were as follows:

Drains requiring reconstructing	12
Drains requiring connecting with main sewer	2
Drains not efficiently trapped	4

Drains requiring ventilating shafts	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective sink pipes and drains	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defective eaves and fall pipes	...	...	...	...	...	31
Defective roofing	...	...	...	...	...	24
Defective water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective stairs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste pipes requiring disconnecting	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fall pipes requiring disconnecting	...	...	...	...	...	7
New eaves and fall pipes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances from water in cellar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from cellar wells	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from defective surface of yard	...	...	...	...	...	18
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	18
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive ashpits and privies	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	3
Closets requiring limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	5
Closed bed-places objectionable and removed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Ashpits and closets requiring reconstruction	...	...	...	...	...	2
Requiring proper doors and covering	...	...	...	...	...	4
Old privies requiring alterations to w.c. system	...	...	...	...	...	13
Insufficient closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	8
Housing requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	14
Requiring ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	17
Damp	...	...	...	...	...	8
Requiring water supply	...	...	...	...	...	9

At the end of the year, 51 defects have not been remedied, but most of these are on the way, and will be finished during the early part of the year 1914. During the year, I have been very carefully round the houses known as the "Church Houses"; these houses are let by the Trustees of Whitby United Charities to deserving poor for a nominal rent. I sent an exhaustive report on the various defects, and the remedies which I recommended, and these are to be carried out by degrees, as money becomes available. Five houses have changed hands when I have put pressure on the landlords to carry out the repairs which I recommended, and 5 houses have also been sold to the School Authorities, and I have no doubt these will be pulled down. One condemned house has been knocked into an adjoining house, and has improved the size of its living-room. I have served notice under Section 120 on landlord and tenant of one house, and have got the house cleaned by this means. All the inspections and the keeping of the registers have been done person-

ally by myself, and the work which has been recommended has been followed up by the Inspector in every case, and, in many of them, by myself as well. The Inspector has accompanied me on my inspections, and I am much indebted to him for much useful help and various suggestions in connection with the work; this has entailed a considerable amount of extra work for him. The great majority of the repairs have been done in consequence of letters to owners, or personal interviews with them, and I have found, on the whole, that they are quite prepared to be reasonable, and to carry out whatever improvements are suggested. Since 1910, 734 primary inspections have been made.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.		Un-corrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-Residents resident in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
									Rate.	Number.		Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.
		Rate.	Number.									
1908	11,748	276	23.49	193	16.42				30	108.8	188	16.02
1909	11,748	278	23.6	180	15.32				26	93.5	168	14.29
1900	11,748	267	22.7	168	14.3				16	59.9	159	13.4
1911	11,130	241	21.6	188	16.8	13	6		27	112	175	15.7
1912	11,130	243	21.7	179	15.9	10	7		21	86.4	169	15.3
1913	11,130	249	22.3	152	13.56	10	5		12	48.2	142	12.7

Area of District in Acres (land and inland water), 2,049a, 4r.

Total Population at all ages	11,130	} At census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	886
Average number of persons per house			3.8	

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each locality. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.			Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						Whitby.	Ruswarp.	Helredale.	
		1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.				
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	18		15	3				6	12		12
Erysipelas ...	9			2	5	2		7	2		
Scarlet Fever	16	2	13	1				7	9		16
Enteric Fever	1			1					1		1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23		2	4	9	7	1	16	7		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	10		4	2	2	1	1	9	1		
TOTALS ...	77	2	34	13	16	10	2	45	32		29

Isolation Hospital, Stainsacre Lane, Rural District.

Sanatorium, Aysgarth.

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING
THE YEAR 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non- Residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified ... { Uncertified.	152	12	8	5	3	7	20	39	58	18
Measles	3		3							
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3			2	I					
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	11				I		5	4	I	4
Other Tuberculosis Dis- eases	5			I		2	I		I	I
Cancer, malignant dis- ease	15						2	7	6	2
Meningitis	I		I							
Organic Heart Disease...	17						I	5	11	2
Bronchitis	10	2	I					4	3	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	5	I		I			I			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	4	I	I	I			I			
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	I					I				
Cirrhosis of Liver	I						I			
Nephritis and Bright's Disease... ..	3							2	I	
Other accidents & Dis- eases of Pregnancy and Parturition	I							I		
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth ...	3	3								
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide	I							I		
Suicide	I						I			
Other Defined Diseases...	67	5	2	0	I	4	7	13	35	9
TOTALS	152	12	8	5	3	7	20	39	58	18

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 week.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 month.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES	Certified ...	3		1		4	1	3	3	1	12
	Uncertified ...										
Convulsions	...	1				1		1			2
Bronchitis	...							1			2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...						1		1		1
Diarrhoea	...								1		1
Syphilis	...								1		1
Congenital Malformations	...	1		1		2					2
Premature Birth	...	1				1					1
Other Causes	...							1		1	2
TOTAL	...	3		1		4	1	3	3	1	12

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 237; Illegitimate, 12.

Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 11; Illegitimate Infants, 1.

TABLE IV.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNCIL'S SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT,

O. E. GRAHAM, M.S.I.A.,

Cert. R. San. Inst.

Diplomé in Meat Inspection, etc.

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Council's Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing
Superintendent for the year 1913.

Sanitary Inspector's Office,
Council Offices, Whitby.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Whitby Urban
District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my First Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of public cleansing.

From the report, it will be seen that the duties of a Sanitary Inspector are of the highest significance in relation to the health of a town's inhabitants. The tabulated statistics supplied will furnish some idea of the large amount of good work which has been accomplished, but these figures do not justly illustrate the large amount of time and thought expended.

On many occasions, trivial complaints are received which, upon investigation, have to be remedied by the complainants themselves; such nuisances are dirty yards, choked drains, etc. It should be thoroughly understood that the occupiers are held responsible for such nuisances.

During the year, 3,184 inspections have been made; the following summary will illustrate these inspections:—

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Common lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cowsheds, dairies, and milk-shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Dwelling-houses—Housing Town Planning Act, 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Dwelling-houses—Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Markets, meat, fish, fruit, and provision shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Owners and agents interviewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Re-visits to property under notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413
										<hr/>
Total										3,184
										<hr/>

Arising out of these inspections, 477 nuisances were found on 142 premises, 445 have already been abated, and 32 are on their way; 206 owners or agents were seen personally, 56 letters were sent, and 10 statutory notices were served.

The main of the sanitary defects have been made good as the result of personal interviews with owners, and I find this method works far more satisfactorily than by serving notices.

The removal of nuisances summary here appended gives the number and kind of nuisance found and remedied during the year.

	Nuisances.	
	Found.	Abated.
Drains requiring re-construction	104	99
Drains requiring connecting with main sewer	6	6
Drains not efficiently trapped	69	66
Drains requiring ventilation shafts	14	13
Defective sink pipes and drains	17	17
Defective yard drains	10	8
Defective eave and fall pipes	3	3

Defective Urinals	1	.....	—
Defective water-closets	4	.....	3
Waste pipes requiring disconnecting	23	.....	21
Fall pipes requiring disconnecting	15	.....	14
To provide eave and fall pipes	1	.....	—
To provide sinkstones in houses	9	.....	9
Nuisances from cesspools	1	.....	1
Nuisances from stagnant water	16	.....	14
Nuisances from defective surface of yard ...	6	.....	5
Nuisances from poultry, pigeons, and animals	1	.....	1
Nuisances from midden-steads	2	.....	1
Offensive accumulations	12	.....	12
Closets requiring limewashing	1	.....	1
Closets requiring receptacles	3	.....	3
Ashpits and closets requiring re-construction	16	.....	14
Ashpits and closets requiring proper doors and covering	1	.....	—
Old privies requiring alteration to w.c. system	60	.....	56
To provide ashbins	53	.....	49
Insufficient closet accommodation	1	.....	1
Houses overcrowded	1	.....	1
Houses requiring ventilation	3	.....	3
Houses requiring water supply	5	.....	5
Cowsheds requiring lime-washing	12	.....	12
Cowsheds requiring draining	2	.....	2
Cowsheds requiring lighting	1	.....	1
Cowsheds requiring paving	1	.....	1
Cowsheds requiring ventilation	1	.....	1
Bakehouses requiring lime-washing or cleansing	2	.....	2
	—		—
	477		445
	—		—

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

This work is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, who is the officer appointed under the Act. A considerable amount of my time has, however, been devoted to this work, and all alterations and sanitary improvements have been carried out under my personal supervision. As will be seen from the Medical Officer's report, a large amount of work has been accomplished; but there still remains a considerable amount to be done. The 290 visits which appear in the preceding summary will enable you to form some idea of the time devoted by your Inspector to this work.

The open channel system of drainage which now exists in most of the courts and yards is open to comment; if these were replaced with covered drains, and each house provided with a gully trap, the objectionable nuisance often found on the grates at the bottom of the yards would cease to exist.

BAKEHOUSES.

Fifteen visits have been paid to the 15 registered bakehouses. The inspections have invariably found them in good condition, and clean. In only three instances have insanitary conditions been found. In one case, an untrapped drain inlet was found in the bakehouse; this was promptly altered by the owner, on notification. The other two defects found were dirty walls, and these were cleansed by the occupiers themselves.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Thirty-two visits have been paid to offensive trade premises, of which there are 5 in the district, 4 tripe-boilers, and one, which during the fore part of the year was used as a knacker's yard, is now licensed as a tripe-boiling and gut-scraping establishment. Two of the tripe-boiling premises are at the present time connected with slaughter-houses, which is far from being satisfactory, and the other two are carried on in ordinary house and shop premises, which is far worse. It is hoped, another year, to have the whole of the offensive trades carried on at a properly-fitted establishment, well removed from the centre of the town, and under proper supervision.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Forty-one visits have been paid to workshops during the year; these visits include visits to bakehouses and out-workers' premises. The sanitary accommodation, ventilation, lighting, and cleanliness have been found satisfactory. Seven notifications of the establishment of new workshops have during the year been received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Four visits have been paid to the 2 registered common lodging-houses within the district. These are situate in the old part of the town, and the premises themselves will allow of considerable improvement to be brought to a standard of satisfaction.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS.

There are 21 registered cowkeepers within the district, and 48 visits have been paid to the farms, upon which are housed 211 milch cattle. A thorough sanitary inspection of the whole of these farmsteads has been made, and sanitary improvements have already been carried out to two of them; others are to receive attention when the cattle are turned out next season. In one cowshed where improvements have been effected, cows were housed without light and ventilation, and the cubic capacity was less than 300 cubic feet per beast. A new shed has been erected to accommodate 15 beasts, with ample light and ventilation, and the required amount of air-space. Not until the whole of the cowsheds are brought into line, and rendered fit from a sanitary point of view, can we expect to have cattle free from disease; and I am pleased to say that farmers now are alive to the fact that light, fresh air, and cleanliness, plays an important part in maintaining good health, even in cattle.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913.

This order came into operation this year, and is carried out under the supervision of the County Council. I am pleased to report that no notifications have been received in the Urban District area during the year.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 registered slaughter-houses and 2 licensed slaughter-houses in the district. These are situate in various parts of the town, but the majority of them are on the east side or old portion of the town; they are inspected regularly, and generally when slaughtering is in progress. They are kept fairly clean and satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the Council will see its way, in the near future, to build a modern abattoir; then, and not until then, can we expect to have satisfactory control over the meat supply of the town.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The inspection of butchers' meat occupies a large amount of my time and attention. It is very important that all meat should be inspected before it reaches the public, and this can best be accomplished in the slaughter-house, preferably when slaughtering is in progress. Bovine and swine are prone to deadly disease, some of which are communicable to man, and others which are not, but which so change the character of the meat as to render it unwholesome, and quite unfit for food. It is no uncommon occurrence to find a

splendid-looking animal, showing no outward signs of disease in life, to be extensively tuberculous when slaughtered; two or three of such cases have come under my notice during the year. It seems a pity that compensation is not paid by Government in these cases, when there is ample proof that the butcher bought the beast in good faith, and paid the top market price, sometimes from £23 to £27 per beast. It is to be hoped that the new Tuberculosis Order of 1913 will help to eradicate the disease, though I am afraid it will be a considerable time in doing so, seeing that it only deals with tuberculosis of the udder, and tuberculosis accompanied by emaciation.

The greater portion of the pork consumed in the town is brought in dressed from the country. The carcasses are invariably without the head and viscera, and it is a difficult matter to satisfactorily inspect the supply, as the organs should be available in all cases to thoroughly carry out the work of inspection.

It is a custom to slaughter these pigs at the farms on which they are bred, and the practice is a direct contravention of the law, as the pork brought in is sold by retail in butchers' shops.

A certain amount of animals are slaughtered on the farms in the urban area owing to the fact that suitable accommodation is not provided in the slaughter-houses which now exist. I have given the matter careful consideration, and I have come to the conclusion that the practice will have to continue until we are in a position to provide suitable accommodation, then we could compel all such slaughtering to be carried out on the Council's premises.

During the summer, a considerable amount of meat is brought into the town by country farmers, and sold from door to door. Such meat should be viewed with suspicion, as a case came under my notice during the summer where a sheep's carcass was sent into the town from the country, dressed, and which I had to condemn as unfit for food.

The whole of the meat condemned was voluntarily surrendered by the owners, and in no instance did I consider the circumstances such as to warrant any other method of procedure.

The total amount and particulars of the meat destroyed during the year will be found on the opposite page.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED MEAT.

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef in carcase	—	9	1	14
Pork in carcase	—	—	—	18
Veal in carcase	—	—	—	—
Mutton in carcase	—	1	3	0
Meat not in carcase	—	8	1	20
Organs	2	2	1	24
	—	—	—	—
	3	2	0	20
	—	—	—	—

TABLE OF ORGANS CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR FOOD.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Heads	4	2	1
Lungs	27	8	2
Livers	64	8	2
Stomachs	7	—	—
Kidneys	22	—	—
Uterus	3	—	—
Hearts	8	—	—
Spleen	7	—	—
Udders	9	—	—
Mesentary	8	—	—

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The fruit and vegetables exposed for sale in the town have been found, on inspection, to be quite satisfactory. In only one instance had fruit to be destroyed, and this was a consignment of pears, which were found to be unsound at the railway station. They were surrendered by the Company's officials, and destroyed; weight, 1 cwt.

POULTRY AND RABBITS.

The poultry and rabbits sold in the town have been found satisfactory. There are diseases affecting both, but nothing serious has been found during the year.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the town is performed by the Council's own staff, and is carried out fairly satisfactory, under the conditions which exist. The work is difficult to arrange, owing to the fact that certain parts of the town are scavenged during the day, and others during the night. However well arranged the work may be, it is always subject to dislocation; for instance, a handy tip may be available for a time until it

is suddenly closed by the farmer, and probably the next tip available is a mile or so further out of the town. For nine months of the year the greater part of the town is scavenged twice weekly, and the remaining portion is scavenged weekly. During the months of July, August, and September, the whole of the town is scavenged twice per week, and this, I think, compares favourably with any other health resort on the coast.

Judging from the large amount of privy middens which exist in the town, one cannot expect the work to be carried out without a certain amount of offence. During the year, 69 privies have been converted to the water carriage system, and it is hoped, in the near future, the whole of the privies which still exist will be brought into line, and dust-bins provided for the storage of house refuse. Not until then can we expect the work to be performed without offence.

METHOD OF DISPOSAL.

The refuse is disposed of to farmers situate outside the town. Occasionally, complaints are received regarding these tips, and it is becoming a serious matter to find a suitable place to dispose of it at a reasonable distance from the town. There is only one method which can be considered satisfactory for dealing with this refuse, and that is destruction by burning.

The summary given below will give some idea of the amount of refuse dealt with, and this does not include trade refuse, which is not collected by the Council's staff, but which is often sent by the tradesmen to burn on Langburn Sands and Tate Hill Sand. This is a condition of things which ought not to exist, as it invariably causes the harbour to present an untidy appearance.

The closet and ashpit accommodation in the district is as follows :—

Fresh-water closets	...	...	...	...	...	2,219
Midden privies	...	...	...	...	...	282
Moveable privy tins	...	...	...	...	...	868
Dry ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	396
Ash-bins	...	...	...	...	...	523
Ash-boxes	..	..	...	...	...	21
Ash-barrels	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ash-pails	...	...	...	...	...	30

SCAVENGING.
DETAILS OF COLLECTION.

	Loads collected.				Places emptied.
January	315	7,379
February	334	7,366
March	342	7,467
April	364	7,513
May	450	9,382
June	315	7,377
July	343	7,613
August	518	10,053
September	390	8,050
October	399	9,823
November	332	7,616
December	396	9,606
				<hr/> 4,498	<hr/> 99,245

DETAILS OF DISPOSAL.

	Loads sent out of the district by truck.				Loads deposited on farms within the district.
January	97	218
February	64	270
March	84	258
April	—	364
May	16	434
June	—	315
July	—	343
August	—	518
September	—	390
October	81	318
November	158	174
December	151	245
				<hr/> 651	<hr/> 3,847

STREET-SWEEPING.

The street-sweeping is also performed by the Council's staff, and the streets are kept fairly clean and tidy. With the exception of the narrow streets through the town, no difficulty is experienced, but these call for special attention, as they would soon present an untidy appearance if not regularly attended to. The street gullies are cleansed weekly, and the yards and gullies on the east side and on the Cragg are cleansed daily by the Council's staff.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

As will be seen from the Medical Officer's report, 64 cases of infectious disease have been notified, and 33 cases of Tuberculosis. The whole of these premises have been disinfected after the removal of the patient to Hospital or other Institution. Fifty-four rooms have been disinfected at the request of the occupiers, and 2 schools have been disinfected after epidemics of measles. Since the notification of consumption was made compulsory, additional work of this character has been put upon the department, as every house is disinfected where the disease is known to exist. The method employed in the district is to spray the walls, floors, bedding, etc., with liquid formalin. Occasionally, gaseous formalin is used, and the method appears to answer quite satisfactorily.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Application has been made to the Inspector of the North Riding County Council for a list of the samples purchased in the district. Unfortunately, the information has not been forthcoming. During the year, the Council have appointed me Inspector under the Foods and Drugs Act, and I hope next year to be able to report fully on the result of my work.

PETROLEUM.

During the year, 13 applications have been received to store petroleum, and 2 to store carbide of calcium. The whole of the licenses were granted. The amount of petroleum allowed to be stored in the district under license is 5,124 gallons, and the amount of carbide of calcium is 1 ton 1 cwt.

FORESHORE.

During rough weather, and after a heavy rain when the river is in flood, it is no uncommon occurrence to find the bodies of animals and fishes washed up on the foreshore. These have either to be towed out to sea and sunk, or buried. During the year, 5 porpoise, 3 sharks, 3 sheep, 18 dogs, and 7 cats have been dealt with.

In concluding my report, I beg to thank the Council for their hearty co-operation in my efforts, and the kindness they have shown to me during the year.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

O. E. GRAHAM, M.S.I.A.,

Inspector of Nuisances & Scavenging Superintendent.

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
IN CONNECTION WITH
**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES
AND HOMEWORK.**

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.*

	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ...	38	0	0
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	15	0	0
WORKPLACES (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	11	0	0
Total	64	0	0

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

			Number of Defects. Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	...	...	2	2
Other Nuisances—Untrapped drain ... ..	...	...	1	1
Total ... ..	...	...	3	3

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.			Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.
	Lists received from Employers once in the year.					
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Instances.	Notices served.	Instances.
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.			
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	8	2	12	0	0	0
Furniture and Upholstery ...	1	1				
Artificial Flowers ...	1	0	0			
Total	10	3	12	0	0	0

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the Year.								Number.
Millinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Jet Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Joiners' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Herring Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Workshops on Register								44

5.—Other Matters.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year	...	2
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